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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Indonesia

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1. Concerning the situation in China, the Chinese in Indonesia have adopted a "wait and see" attitude. The attitudes of those who are not members of the Kungchintang (Communist Party) vary from those of small groups, mostly estate owners, who openly are not in favor of MAO Tze-tung's successes, to those of other small groups, mainly professionals, who are enthusiastic about Communist successes. The majority of the Chinese in Indonesia view the change in China passively, with a growing contempt for CHIANG Kai-shek's regime. Their attitude is influenced by the fact that CHIANG's administration did not support the local Chinese in their struggle with the Indonesians.
2. There is no evidence that any Chinese group is planning to combat the spread of Communism. When the political smoke clears in China, it is expected that various Kuomintang groups will consider such a plan.
3. Chinese Nationalist officials in Indonesia are awaiting the Chinese Communist appointments in the Consular Service and in other fields. They are currently uncertain as to who is a Communist, who is a fellow traveller and who is not.
4. There are federations throughout Indonesia in the thickly populated areas with the name Chung Hua Chung Hui. They are composed of all types of associations. In Batavia, the Chung Hua Chung Hui is composed of some 50 organizations and it is dominated by the Kuomintang. In other places the Chung Hua Chung Hui is dominated by the Persatuan Tionghoa. The extent of Communist infiltration in these federations is not known, which accounts for the passive attitude of the members.
5. The Kuomintang exists throughout Indonesia. Its leaders have infiltrated into most Chinese groups. The San Min Chu I Youth Corps has been openly dissolved for the past year. The majority of the Kuomintang members are considered to be in a weakened state and are lying low with the undoubted intention of reorganizing their forces later. Their contacts with China are disrupted and many of their agents personally admire MAO Tze-tung.

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6. The Min Chu Tung Meng (Democratic League) now exists only in Medan. It is considered to be Communistically inclined.
7. The Kungchantang as an organization no longer exists openly.
8. The Persatuan Tionghoa exists throughout Indonesia. It is the only political party of Chinese born in Indonesia. It has as members labor, capitalists, leftists, and reactionaries. They accept Indonesian nationality but call themselves a minority. This organization has been infiltrated by both the Kuomintang and by Communists. It is at the moment passive. Other Chinese born in Indonesia have joined such parties as Sjahrir's Partai Sosialis and the Progressive Party in Makassar and others, most of which are non-Communist.
9. The Persatuan Buruh Seluruh is a labor federation composed mostly of Chinese laborers and having Chinese leaders. The most important association in this federation is the Sin Ming Lao Kung Hui at Batavia, which has a membership of about 3,000 and is anti-Communist.
10. Political activity and influence is not restricted to political parties. Sometimes football and other clubs are formed which have political objectives. Schools, daily papers, and periodicals have great influence on the Chinese public. Christian churches are playing a greater role in Chinese society.
11. Chinese newspapers in general call MAO Tze-tung a Chinese Communist as opposed to a Moscow Communist. The circulation of Chinese newspapers has increased only slightly, but it is believed that the number of people reading the papers has greatly increased. Pictures and articles are currently featuring MAO'S biography, with emphasis on his treatment of the rural problem in China.
12. Tan Malaka's group is considered to be the only faction using the slogan "Asia for Asiatics."

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